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family for support; whether city laborers are employed in agriculture. In addition it is required that the amount of wine, beer or brandy consumed daily either at home, in the workshop or the saloon should be noted separately. These budgets are to be kept for a week. Employers, labor unions and brewers are all to help to make these budgets accurate.

It is desirable that we know more about the drinking among workers, but it is doubtful if this plan would insure accuracy. Those who drink to excess are not likely to remember the number of glasses they took at the public house. Many will intentionally fail to record a part of their consumption, while the consumption of others will doubtless decrease as soon as a record is kept. This is desirable, but will not lend accuracy to these budgets. It is not easy to obtain true returns of expenditure which it is difficult to justify. Those who spend the most on intoxicants are the least likely to keep accurate accounts of their expenditure. We fear that some method other than the one proposed must be devised.

WM. B. BAILEY.

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*Jahrbuch der Statistik.* Eine internationale Übersicht der statistischen Verwaltung und Wissenschaft. Herausgegeben von H. PLATZER, Direktor des statistischen Bureaus für Elsass-Lothringen. Erster Jahrgang, 1909. (Strassburg: Verlag von Karl J. Trübner. Pp. 218. 5 m.)

The first half of this handbook is devoted to the organization of the statistical bureaus of thirty-six countries. These are arranged in alphabetical order, making it easy to discover the information desired.

Then follows a list of the places of meeting of the various statistical and scientific societies and congresses, together with a list of the members of the International Statistical Institute. Thirty pages are given to a list of the college and university professors who teach statistics or economics.

A list of the leading statistical and economic journals follows, together with a compilation of some of the best books on statistics in different languages. An alphabetical index of the names men-

tioned in the course of the book covers nearly fifteen pages and completes the volume.

It is a praiseworthy if almost impossible task to collect so much information in a small space and expect accuracy. The sections dealing with the United States were carefully read to determine whether the information was complete and accurate. The list of statistical bureaus and departments was quite satisfactory. Some of the professors were assigned to colleges which they left some time ago. But the spelling of the names of places and individuals is such as is too often found in German publications. The American Statistical Association would hardly recognize its former president as Carolle D. Wright and its former secretary as Davis R. Devey.

The book might well bear the title *Who's Who in Statistics* for there is no other work in which so much information of this nature upon things statistical is crowded into so small compass, and in succeeding volumes many of these typographical errors will doubtless be corrected.

WM. B. B.

*Cambridge. A Brief Study in Social Questions.* By EGLANTYNE JEBB. Cheaper Issue with a New Chapter. (Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes, 1908, Pp. x, 274. 1s.)

To most social workers this volume on Cambridge is quite well known, and offers an interesting example of the possibilities of the social survey in a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. The industrial situation is clearly reviewed, and the principal causes of unemployment noted. Then follows an account of what is being done to encourage thrift and temperance. Two chapters are devoted to the work among boys and girls. The concluding third of the book is more general in its nature and given to a consideration of the principles which should govern a social worker. The advice upon these points is clear and, for the most part, sound.

An additional chapter has been included in this edition, carrying the work two years further forward. The most interesting feature of this chapter is the increasing attention which is being given to the physical condition of the poorer classes. The descrip-